Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. November 1891.

CONFIDENTIAL.

(6244.)

F.O. 413/16

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND MOROCCO.

[In continuation of Confidential Paper No. 5819.]

June 1890 to May 1891.

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Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. November 1891.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting Commercial Relations between Great Britain and Morocco.

[In continuation of Confidential Paper No. 5819.]

No. 1.

Sir W K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June* 28.)

(No. 1. Treaty.)

Tangier, June 22, 1890.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 48 of the 11th instant, announcing the conclusion of a Commercial Convention between Germany and Morocco, I have now the honour to furnish herein your Lordship with a translation of the note to the German Minister, by which the Shereefian Government has granted the exportation of wheat and barley for a term of three years. By this note, your Lordship will observe that the duty to be levied on barley is 6 and not 8 reals vellon, as Count Tattenbach had first informed me, and that the measure for both wheat and barley is to be a strike fanega, and not a heaped one.

It also appears that the Sultan is under the impression that the commercial transactions of traders could be controlled, as it is stipulated that they shall be ready-money ones, and that none shall be based on credit or advances. These stipulations, however, will probably remain a dead letter, and, therefore, will not impede the trade in grain that might arise should the duties not prove to be excessive.

I also have the honour to transmit herewith a Memorandum, which I have myself drawn up from the Arabic text of the Convention furnished me by Count Tattenbach.

The most important advantage that may be derived from the Convention is to be found in the implied abandonment by the Sultan of His Majesty's right to prohibit the exportation of any of the products named in the Tariff, through the absence in Article III of the penultimate stipulations contained in Article VII of the British Convention of 1856.

I have noted, in italics, on the Tariff, the differences of duties between the British and German Conventions. I have also marked with a red cross* the products which are new to other Tariffs. The advantages of the German duties appear considerable, but I am assured that, in practice, through there being a large gain for the merchants in paying in Moorish coin instead of in Spanish money, the reduction is, in most cases, apparent, and not real.

The whole Tariff bears evidence that it was drawn up by the Moorish officials with the object of leaving matters practically unchanged, either by rendering the reductions illusory, through the juggle of exchanges alluded to, or by chiefly reducing the duties on products seldom exported.

I, however, think it right to state that it would be wrong to hastily condemn Count Tattenbach's work, and that time should be given for observing its practical value. I have called upon the Consular officers at the Moorish ports to furnish me with Reports in this direction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

* Marked with an asterisk.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Note from the Moorish Government to the German Minister.

(Translation.)

TO the beloved, wise mediator and medium for good between the two well-beloved Governments, the Minister of the glorious Government of Germany, the Cavalier Count Tattenbach, after having inquired after you and your concerns, and wishing for you every welfare.

Our Lord, may God assist him, being desirous about the way of augmenting the power of commerce and its increase in his dominions, the Blessed, whereby advantages would be secured for his subjects and merchants, has determined to permit the embarkation (exportation) of grain, comprising therein (in the embarkation) wheat and barley, the wheat to be subjected to a duty of 15 (reals) vellon the strike fanega, and a duty of 6 (reals) vellon the strike fanega of barley, for a term of three years, to commence from the month of the present date, on the condition that the purchasing and selling which will arise therefrom (the permission to export wheat and barley) between the subjects (natives) and the merchants, must be for ready money, and not on credit or on advances, and on the condition if there is a deficient crop or entire failure, may God avert it, during the said term of years (three), then the Shereefian Presence (the Sultan) would prohibit the free exportation after having notified to the merchants the prohibition through the medium of the Representatives; and after a notice of two days the merchants must give an account to the Administrators of Customs of the ports of the quantities they may hold in their stores of those grains (wheat and barley), and after eight days they (the merchants) must also give an account to the Administrators of Customs of the quantities (of wheat and barley) held in the country by their semsars, when the Administrators would accord them a term of six months to export the quantities in their possession, and, after the expiration of the term of three years, the Shereefian Presence will consider whether it is expedient to permit, or to prohibit, the exportation of the aforesaid grain.

Peace.

12 *Shawal*, 1307 (*June* 1, 1890).

Signed by the Moorish Minister for Foreign Afiairs and twenty chief Administrators of Customs.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Memorandum of German Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with Morocco, drawn from the Arabic Text.

USUAL Preamble.

Plenipotentiary for Germany: Count Tattenbach, Minister Resident in Morocco.

Plenipotentiary for Morocco: Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and twenty Chief Administrators of Customs.

Article I. Friendship and peace in perpetuity. Favoured nation clause.

Art. II. Freedom of trade and navigation, except in tobacco, smoking drugs, opium, and such like, gunpowder, saltpetre, sulphur, lead, and all munitions of war, and arms. Import duty, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, cash prices at port of entry. No power to prohibit importation of any articles except those above specified. No additional duty for transport of goods from one port of Empire to another.

Art. III. Exports with Tariff.

TARIFF of Exports.

Articles.		Duties.	Duties.
		Reals vellon.	Reals vellon.
Dra, millet	Per fanega	10	
Indian corn	"	10	
Beans	"	10	
Lentils	"	10	
Chick peas	"	5	7
Canary seed	Per cantar	20	24
Dates	"	15	20
Almonds	"		

Articles		Duties.	Duties.
		Reals vellon.	Reals vellon.
Oranges, lemons, limes	Per 1,000	4	7
Wild marjoram	Per cantar	4	
Cummin seed	"	8	12
Oil	"	25	30
Sumac and gum	"	8	11
Henna	"	6	9
Wax, white	"	70½	
Wax, yellow	"	50	70
Rice	"	9⅔	
Washed wool	"	40	47
Wool, in grease	"	27½	33
Hides of oxen and skins of sheep and goats	"	18	22
Tanned skins, "cochinea," "zawany," and "felaly"	"	50	60
Tallow	"	25	30
Fowls	Per dozen	10	13
Eggs	Per 1,000	25	30
Horns	Per cantar	11¼	
Slippers	"	5 per cent.	
Porcupine quills	Per 1,000	2	3
Gasul	Per cantar	7½	9
Ostrich feathers	Per lb.	18	22
Baskets	Per 100	10	18
Carraway seed	Per cantar	10	12
Combs of wood	Per 100	2	3
Hair and manes of horses	Per cantar	15	18
Raisins	"	10	12
Woollen sashes	Per 100	50	60
Tackawt	Per cantar	10	12
Tanned fleeces	"	18	22
Hemp and flax	"	20	23
Aniseed	"	10 *	
Blankets, woollen	"	5 per cent. *	
Carpets	"	5 per cent. *	
Cheese	Per cantar	20 *	
Palmetto	Per 100 bundles	8 *	
Cushions, worked in silk or wool	"	5 per cent. *	
Cress seed	Per cwt.	10 *	
Gum ammoniac	"	10 *	
Rope, goat's hair	Per 100	5 per cent. *	
Haiks (native cloth)	"	1	
Hare	Per head	5 *	
Fenugreek seed	Per cwt.	5 per cent. *	
"Gelabs" (native cloth)	"	10 *	
Kermes	Per cwt.	5 per cent. *	
Leather bags	"	5 *	
Linseed	Per cwt.	10 *	
Hanied seed	"	0½ *	
Ostrich eggs	Per egg	4 *	
Skins of ox heads	Per cwt.	1 *	
Partridges	Per bird	10 *	
Pears	Per cwt.	1 *	
Rabbit	Per head	5 *	
Hark, sponges	Per cwt.	10 *	
Roses	"	8 *	
Nigel seed	"	10 *	
Sessame seed	"	5 per cent. *	
Sieves	"	2 *	
Sparto grass	Per cwt.	8 per cent. *	
Stirrups (iron)	"	10 *	
Guts	"	8 *	
Walnuts	"	8 per cent. *	
Linen thread	"	8 per cent. *	
Woollen socks	"	8 per cent. *	
Mats	"	5 *	
Madder	Per cwt.	5 per cent. *	
Tents (Arab), cloth	"	8 per cent. *	
Brass trays	"	20 *	
Salt fish	Per cwt.	2½ *	
Tortoises	Per 50 kilog.	1½ *	
Brooms (palm)	"	2½ *	
Palmetto fibre	Per cwt.	10 *	
Millet (small)	Per fanega	5 *	
Khol antimony	Per cwt.		

Paragraph enabling Sultan to impose prohibition on exportation of any of the above articles is absent.

Art. IV. Freedom of exportation. Merchandize may be exported from one port of Morocco to another on payment of specified duty.

Art. V. Convention of Madrid to remain intact.

Art. VI. Convention may be denounced after five years.

Art. VII. Ratifications.

Fez, 12 *Shawal*, 1307 (*June* 1, 1890).

No. 2.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 15.)

(No. 2. Treaty.)

Tangier, July 9, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the communication by which Count Tattenbach officially brings to my knowledge, by order of the German Government, the Arabic text of the Commercial Convention recently concluded by him with the Shereefian Government at Fez.

In the absence of M. de Vismes, I trust I shall meet with your Lordship's indulgence for any delay that may arise in the transmission of a translation of the Convention.

I herewith have the honour to further transmit, for your Lordship's information, copies of Reports received by me from most of the Consular officers at the western ports of this Empire on the probable value of the permission obtained by Count Tattenbach from the Sultan for the exportation of wheat and barley.

The Report of Acting Vice-Consul Fernau, of Dar-al-Baida, is the only one which reviews favourably the Concession secured by the German Representative. It is simply an expression of the Vice-Consul's opinion as to the advantages that are likely to arise from the apparent change of front in the commercial policy of the Shereefian Court. The figures contained in the Reports of the other Consular officers are facts which, I fear, cannot be overlooked, especially as they agree with estimates of the value received by me of the Sultan's Concessions from commercial men largely engaged in the grain trade of these parts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Count Tattenbach to Sir W. K. Green.

Tangier, le 5 *Juillet*, 1890.

M. le Ministre et cher Collègue,

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que j'ai négocié une Convention de Commerce avec le Gouvernement Marocain pendant mon séjour à la Cour Chérifienne.

D'ordre de mon Gouvernement je me permets de vous transmettre ci-joint copie de la susdite Convention, qui sera soumise par le Gouvernement Impérial à l'approbation de Sa Majesté l'Empereur.

Agréez, &c.
Le Ministre Résident d'Allemagne,
(Signé) TATTENBACH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Acting Vice-Consul Forde to Sir W. K. Green.

Laraiche, July 3, 1890.

Sir,

I DULY received your Excellency's Circular despatch of the 17th ultimo, announcing that the Sultan had entered into an engagement with the German Minister to permit the exportation of wheat and barley from this Empire for three years, the export duty on same to be 15 and 6 reals vellon per strike fanega respectively.

It is difficult for me as yet to give a decided opinion as to the advantage or the contrary which this Concession may afford. To form a correct and impartial idea on the subject, it would be necessary to wait a few weeks until the new crop of wheat and barley begins to arrive in town, when samples could be sent to England, Portugal, and Spain.

I intend to do this, and shall be happy to let your Excellency know the result.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LEWIS FORDE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

Vice-Consul Frost to Sir W. K. Green.

Rabat, July 3, 1890.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Circular despatches, dated respectively the 17th and 25th ultimo, announcing that the Sultan has entered into an engagement with the German Minister to permit the exportation of wheat and barley for a fixed term of three years, and that the export duty is to be 15 reals vellon for wheat and 6 reals vellon for barley, both per strike fanega.

With respect to the question as to the effect which this important measure is likely to produce on the grain trade of this country, the general opinion appears to be that the duties proposed to be levied are too high to permit of the export of these grains.

The following figures, which do not profess to be exact, but which I have taken some trouble to render as accurate as possible, will perhaps assist your Excellency in judging how far this opinion is well founded.

Taking the fanega of wheat at 98 lbs. English, the first cost in this market to-day would be 21 reals vellon. Adding the duty of 15 reals vellon, we arrive at 36 reals, which is equal to 34*s*. 10½*d*. per English quarter of 496 lbs., calculating the Spanish dollar at 46*d*. Again, adding brokerage, shipping charges, freight, and insurance, we arrive at a total of about 40*s*. per Imperial quarter on board import vessel at a port in England.

I have no precise information as to the value of the wheat of this country in the English markets, but I am probably not far wrong in estimating it at 30*s*. per Imperial quarter. Manifestly, therefore, nothing can be done at the proposed duty, equal as it is to no less than 14*s*. 6*d*. per quarter, and to all intents and purposes prohibitive.

Barley, at a duty of 6 reals vellon, gives relatively much the same result; the cost to-day of the fanega of 70 lbs. English in this market is 12 reals vellon, to which, adding the 6 reals for duty, we arrive at 18 reals vellon, equal to 19*s*. 9*d*. per English quarter of 400 lbs.

Again, adding brokerage, shipping charges, freight, and insurance, the total reaches about 24*s*. the Imperial quarter on board import vessel at a port in England, which, I presume, is considerably more than it is worth to the English buyer, although, probably, not so wide of the mark as wheat.

No fault can be found with the Moorish Government in proceeding cautiously in removing the prohibition which has hitherto existed on the export of wheat and barley from this Empire, for there can be no doubt that any sudden opening of channels hitherto closed, whereby the markets in town and country would be depleted for foreign consumption, and prices rise, would be productive of the greatest embarrassment to the Shereefian Government, and cause the most widespread dissatisfaction amongst all classes of His Majesty's subjects.

This premised, I may add, that the present Concession can only be accepted as a serious answer to demands long and urgently pressed on the Sultan, in so far as it is followed at the proper time by further Concessions which will render the measure of practical value.

I would further venture to remark, in the interest of British trade, that the time has now arrived when it is impossible for the Moorish Government to further postpone the admission of a substantial reduction in the export duties on beans, maize, and other cereals which have hitherto been so heavily taxed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN FROST.

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

Acting Vice-Consul Fernau to Sir W. K. Green.

Dar-al-Baida, June 21, 1890.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge your Excellency's Circular of the 17th instant, stating that the Sultan has entered into an Agreement with the German Minister to allow the exportation of wheat and barley.

The result of this move in the right direction will in all probability prove very beneficial to the grain trade of this country, for the following reasons:

Wheat and barley are raised more easily and at less expense than other kinds of grain, and it often happens that good average crops of wheat and barley are harvested, while beans, maize, or peas fail.

Until now the native farmers have stored their surplus wheat and barley in silos, and great quantities gradually spoil underground, until they become unfit for use; but now exportation will do away with this evil, as the farmers will be able to convert their wheat and barley into money, instead of allowing it to rot under ground.

By the increased amount of exports, the shipping trade will be greatly benefited.

Owing to the value in Europe of wheat and barley grown in this country, and to the export duty, the usual price of these cereals in Morocco is not likely to be much affected by exportation, nor, consequently, the price of bread.

To sum up. Nobody will suffer, and everybody will be benefited—the farmer by being able to dispose of his crops, the Sultan by the increase of his customs receipts, the shipper by the increase to his trade, and the carrier for the same reason.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. FERNAU.

Inclosure 5 in No. 2.

Vice-Consul Redman to Sir W. K. Green.

Mazagan, June 25, 1890.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour now to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th instant, informing me, for the knowledge of the British traders at this post, that it had been made known to you by the German Minister that the Sultan had entered into an engagement with him to permit the exportation of wheat and barley from this Empire for a fixed term of three years, and in all probability be prolonged for five years. The export duty on wheat to be 15 reals de vellon per heaped fanega, and on barley 6 reals de vellon for same measure.

Also, that the German Minister had obtained the Sultan's permission for the exportation of bones for twelve months ending the month of Ramadan next.

With regard to the effects likely to be produced on the grain trade of this country by the advantage secured by the German Minister, I do not think that the grain trade will be materially increased by the Concession the Sultan has made to the German Minister for the shipment of wheat and barley on account of the high export duty, as the present prices for both of these articles in the markets of this district are at rates that will leave no margin for traders to ship to many of the markets of Europe. This high export duty no doubt has been levied by the Sultan as a safeguard to check the raising of prices for the grain in the country, and which might cause great discontent to his people.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED REDMAN.

Inclosure 6 in No. 2.

Vice-Consul Hunot to Sir W. K. Green.

Saffi, June 26, 1890.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch, dated 17th instant, communicating the engagement entered into by His Majesty the Sultan with the German Minister for the exportation of wheat and barley from this Empire, and the rates of export duty which is to be levied on each kind.

The Concession is in character considered illusory; for example, wheat is now selling here (which is as cheap a market as any on the coast) at equal to 16*s.* per quarter, first cost; add to which, the proposed export duty, namely, 12*s.*, and the charges for freight, insurance, commissions, &c., which cannot be under, but rather over, 5*s.*, makes the cost to be 33*s.* per quarter in England, whereas the grain is only worth about 30*s.*; consequently, the exportation at present is impossible. Take the most favourable circumstances in years of the greatest abundance, when no exportation was conceded; the first cost was about 11*s.* and 12*s.* per quarter; add the duty and charges described herein, that would bring its cost in England to 29*s.*, leaving only the trifling margin of 1*s.* per quarter for fluctuations and other contingencies, rendering it barely worth the while of merchants to trade in. There can be no doubt if the export duty were lowered equal to 8*s.* per quarter, or 10 reals vellon per heaped fanega (the same rate now paid on beans, peas, and maize), the exportation would be of great advantage to the farmers and also to foreign merchants, and would be a great impetus to the general trade of the country and to the cultivation of grain, for this Empire could export after a few years of extended cultivation 1,000,000 quarters of wheat in seasons of abundance; most of this quantity would go to the markets of Great Britain. But at the rates now proposed to be levied, it will be utterly impossible to export; therefore, the Concession as regards wheat is valueless, and practically no Concession at all.

With respect to barley, at present the first cost here is about—

	s.	*d.*
Per quarter of 400 lbs. English	7	0
Export duty, at 6 reals vellon, equal to	6	0
Freight to England, about	3	0
Charges here and in England	2	6
Total	18	6

At the above rate there is little or no margin, but in abundant seasons it will sell cheaper, and could be exported from this country; consequently, it will be seen that there is but very little good in the Concession with the imposition of such high export duties.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE P. HUNOT.

No. 3.

Sir W. K. Green to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 30.)

(No. 7. Commercial.)

Tangier, October 23, 1890.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the translation of a Circular note addressed by Cid-el-Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Shereefian Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, to all the foreign Representatives at Tangier, calling upon them to inform the Sultan whether their respective Governments have anything to observe concerning the German Convention signed on the 1st June last, in order that His Majesty may decide whether the Convention is to be ratified, and directions are to be given to permit the exportation from Morocco of wheat and barley, which, the Commissioner states, is the principal object of the Convention. His Excellency terminates by asking for a speedy answer to be given to his inquiries.

The Reports which I have already had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the matter of the Convention negotiated at Fez by Count Tattenbach state fully the small value, from a commercial point of view, that can be attached to the Convention, but that I consider it might be made use of as a basis upon which to secure from the Sultan the advantages that would have been gained had the Convention, which was drafted in 1886 by Sir John Drummond Hay, M. Féraud, and Herr Testa been completed.

In the absence of instructions from your Lordship, I have not ventured to furnish the Moorish Commissioner with a reply to his note.

Perhaps your Lordship will not deem the present opportunity unfavourable for making known to the Sultan that his failure to communicate to the Representatives of Great Britain and France—the co-Plenipotentiaries of the German Representative in 1886—His Majesty's readiness to resume the suspended negotiations for the conclusion of a Commercial Convention was a distinct neglect of the courtesies due from one

friendly Government to another, and that, furthermore, the nature of the Concessions in the German Convention—bearing evidence of illiberality and astuteness—is not at all calculated to induce Her Majesty's Government to advise a ratification which would carry with it an apparent disavowal of the draft instrument elaborated with the greatest care and the most attentive consideration for the interests of the Maroquine Empire by distinguished and trusted Plenipotentiaries.

Your Lordship may also not deem it altogether inopportune to mark the disfavour with which Her Majesty's Government views crooked ways and sharp practices, by permitting me to inform, at the same time, the Sultan's Commissioner that the ratification of the German Convention is not counselled, as your Lordship cannot encourage the Sherecfian Government to attempt to evade the accomplishment of its duties towards friendly Governments, by offering them instead of the tangible Commercial Concessions which had been under negotiation an almost valueless Convention palpably devised as a stop-gap.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Hadj Mohammed Torres to Sir W. K. Green.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 16 *Rabia I*, 1308 (*October* 20, 1890)

YOU are aware of the Commercial Convention signed on the 1st June last, corresponding to the 12th Shawal, 1307, at Fez, between the Delegates of His Shereefian Majesty and the Representative of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

Your Excellency is requested to inform me whether the friendly Government whom you represent before His Shereefian Majesty has anything to observe in the matter of this Convention, should the Moorish Government inform the German Government that it will ratify this Convention, and that the Sultan will give orders to permit the exportation of wheat and barley, which is the principal object of this Convention. A speedy answer is solicited of your Excellency in this matter. Peace.

(Signed) MOHAMMED BEN-EL-ARBI TORRES.

No. 4.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. K. Green.

(No. 5. Commercial.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 4, 1890.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatches as noted in the margin* relative to the Commercial Convention recently concluded between Germany and Morocco.

The provisions of the draft Commercial Convention of 1886 are, as you point out, more favourable than the stipulations of the German Convention, but, unless the terms of this instrument are directly injurious to British interests, which, from your despatches, does not appear to be the case, Her Majesty's Government have no right to object to the Treaty in question, and, under the circumstances, an adverse comment on the Treaty would not be desirable.

I have, accordingly, to request that you will reply to the note of Cid-el-Hadj Mohammed Torres of the 20th ultimo, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government do not raise any objection to the ratification of the Commercial Convention of the 1st June, 1890, between Germany and Morocco. You may, however, add that Her Majesty's Government take this opportunity of reminding the Moorish Government that commercial agreements on a broader basis would conduce to the prosperity and safety of the Sultan's kingdom.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

No. 5.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 6, 6·5 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, January* 6, 1891.

REFERRING to previous correspondence respecting German Commercial Treaty with Morocco, Customs officers just received instructions to permit exportation of wheat and barely at duties reported in above-mentioned despatches.

No. 6.

*Foreign Office to Colonial Office.**

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 7, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state, for the information of Lord Knutsford, that Her Majesty's Consul at Tangier has reported, by telegraph, that the Moorish Customs officers have received orders to permit the exportation of wheat and barley on the conditions set forth in the note of which a copy is herewith inclosed.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) JAMES FERGUSSON.

No. 7.

Consul White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 20.)

(Commercial.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 12, 1891.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 6th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith translation of a letter addressed to me in the absence of Her Majesty's Minister by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Hadj Mohammed Torres, informing me that the Sultan has given orders to the Administrators of Customs at the various ports to put in force the Treaty concluded with Germany, and to permit the exportation of wheat and barley on the conditions agreed upon with the German Minister, which were reported to your Lordship at the time by Sir W. Kirby Green.

An identic letter was addressed to each of the foreign Representatives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Hadj Mohammed Torres to Consul White.

(Translation.)
(After the usual compliments.) 28 *Joumad I*, 1308 (*January* 10, 1891).

HIS Shereefian Majesty has given orders to his Administrators of Customs at the ports open to trade to put in force the Treaty of Commerce concluded between the German and Moorish Governments since the 1st of the month of Joumad II next of this year (12th January, 1891). His Shereefian Majesty has also given orders to the Administrators of the above-mentioned Custom-houses to allow the exportation of wheat and barley, with duty, according to the conditions stipulated in said Convention, of which you are aware.

We give you this information, so as you may notice same to your subjects and protégés, in order that they may take note. Peace.

(Signed) MOHAMMED TORRES.

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* Also to Board of Trade.

† See No. 1.

No. 8.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 11.)

(No. 20. Treaty.)

Berlin, May 9, 1891.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose translation of a Commercial Treaty which was concluded between Germany and Morocco on the 1st June last. It has been approved by the Federal Council and has now been laid before the Reichstag for confirmation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Commercial Treaty between Morocco and Germany.—Signed at Fez, June 1, 1890.

(Translation.)

ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be lasting and unalterable amity between His Majesty the German Emperor and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, as also between their respective dominions and subjects.

Between both Empires a reciprocal liberty of trade shall exist. To effect this object each of the High Contracting Parties pledges to assure and to preserve to the subjects of the other Party all rights, advantages, and privileges which have been or may be granted on either side to the subjects of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE II.

German merchants may introduce goods of any kind into the dominions of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, without any distinction being made as to whence they come or as to the nationality of the ships in which they are imported. Snuff and herbs destined for smoking as opium and other similar products, besides powder, saltpetre, sulphur, lead, munitions of war, and weapons of all kinds are however excepted and their introduction prohibited.

His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco agrees in this Convention that the taxes on goods introduced by Germans into the ports of his dominions shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the value of the merchandize in question.

These taxes are to be calculated according to the wholesale ready-money price of the goods in the market of the port of debarcation.

With the exception of the above-mentioned prohibited articles, goods which have been imported into Morocco by Germans may neither be prohibited within the boundaries of Morocco nor be burdened with dues higher than those paid by natives of Morocco or subjects of the most favoured nation.

German merchants are allowed to transport goods on which they have paid duty to any other port in Morocco without any further dues for embarcation or debarcation, provided only they are able to show a receipt from the Custom-house for the payment of the import duty.

ARTICLE III.

His Majesty the Sultan, moved with the desire to develop and promote trade within his Empire, allows German subjects to export the goods mentioned in the annexed tariff upon payment of the tax affixed to each article.

Article.	Unit.	Amount of the Tax.
		Vellon reals.
Maize	Full fanega	10
Dura	"	10
Beans	"	10
Lentils	"	10
Peas, large and small	"	10
Bird-seed	Cantar	5
Dates	"	20
Almonds	"	15
Oranges and lemons of all kinds	Thousand	4
Wild marjory	Cantar	4
Caraway seed	"	8
Oil	"	25
Gummata	"	8
Hemma	"	6
Wax (white)	"	70½
" (natural)	"	50
Rice	"	9½
Wool (washed)	"	40
" (unwashed)	"	27½
Skins of cattle, sheep, and goats	"	18
Tanned skins (tafilete, sandani, cochineal)	"	50
Fowls	Dozen	10
Eggs	Thousand	25
Horns	"	10
Slippers	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Hedgehogs' bristles	Thousand	2
Glasul (soap-root)	Cantar	7½
Ostrich feathers	Pound	18
Baskets	Hundred	10
Karanya seed	Cantar	10
Wooden combs	Hundred	2
Hair	Cantar	15
Raisins	"	10
Woollen belts	Hundred	50
Tackawt (dye)	Cantar	10
Tanned fleeces	"	18
Hemp and flax	"	20

ARTICLES to which a Tariff has been affixed after the conclusion of the English Convention.

Article.	Unit.	Amount of the Tax.
		Vellon reals.
Anis	Cantar	10
Woollen coverlets	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Carpets	"	5 "
Cheese	Cantar	20
Palm leaves	100 bundles	8
Leather cushins embroidered with silk or wool	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
El Harf	Cantar	10
Fasoch	"	10
Goat-hair rope	100 bundles	10
Haiks	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Hares	Head	1
Holbah (fenngreek)	Cantar	5
Docbellaba	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Kermes (dye)	Cantar	10
Leather bags	*Ad valorem*	5 per cent.
Linseed	Cantar	5
Orscille (dye)	"	10
Ostrich eggs	Piece	½
Skins of heads of cattle	Cantar	5
Partridges	Head	1
Pears	Cantar	10
Rabbits	Head	1

Article.	Unit.	Amount of the Tax.
		Vellon reals.
Rags	Cantar ..	5
Rose leaves	,, ..	10
Sanusch	,, ..	8
Sesame seed	,, ..	10
Sieves	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.
Esparto grass	Cantar ..	2
Stirrups	*Ad valorem* ..	8 per cent.
Entrails	Cantar ..	10
Walnuts	,, ..	8
Spun wool	*Ad valorem* ..	8 per cent.
Woollen stockings	,, .	8 ,,
Palmetto mats	,, ..	8 ,,
Zerguina (dye)	Cantar ..	5
Tents of hair and palmetto	*Ad valorem* ..	5 per cent.
Brass tea-trays	,, ..	8 ,,
Salt fish	Cantar ..	20
Tortoises	50 kilog. ..	2½
Palmetto brooms	,, ..	1½
,, wool	,, ..	2½
El Bochna	Full fanega ..	10
El Gohol (dye)	Cantar ..	5

ARTICLE IV.

Moroccan goods mentioned in the above Tariff may be embarked by Germans on ships of any nationality upon payment of the duty affixed to each article.

German merchants shall be allowed to purchase these goods in all markets within the dominions of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, either in person or through their agents, and their mercantile transactions shall be neither hindered, limited, nor prejudiced, neither by Moroccan officials nor by other persons.

If German merchants transport grain by sea from one Moroccan port to another they shall pay the export duty affixed on the Tariff to the grain in question.

ARTICLE V.

The stipulations of the Madrid Convention shall not be affected by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

In order that each of the High Contracting Parties may have occasion to treat about improvements calculated to promote the interests of their subjects and to facilitate and extend their reciprocal trade relations, they are agreed that five years after the ratification of this Trade Convention each of them shall have the right to apply to the other for a revision. Meanwhile, till such a revision shall have taken place and a new Convention be concluded or ratified, the present Convention shall remain in full force.

ARTICLE VII.

The above Convention shall be ratified by His Majesty the German Emperor and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, as soon as possible, at a place to be appointed by His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.

After the exchange of the ratifications the stipulations of the Convention are to come into force without delay.

In witness whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries, have affixed our signatures to this Convention.

Done at Fez, in duplicate, in German and Arabic, on the 1st June, 1890, on the 12th Chonal, 1307, according to the Mahommedan calendar.

(Signed) TATTENBACH.
MOHAMMED-ES-MASDEL.

No. 9.

Mr. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received June 9.*)

(No. 3. Commercial.)

Tangier, May 30, 1891.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a Circular letter, together with its inclosure, addressed by the French Minister to the foreign Representatives, announcing that he had obtained from the Sultan permission for the distillation and exportation of essences from caraway, thyme, peppermint, wormwood, and arbutus, on payment of the duties mentioned in the Shereefian letter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

M. Patenotre to the Representatives of Foreign Powers at Tangier.

Tangier, le 29 *Mai*, 1891.

Messieurs et chers Collègues,

AINSI que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous l'annoncer dans notre réunion de hier, le Sultan, faisant droit à une demande que je lui ai adressé pendant mon séjour à Marakech, a bien voulu accorder au commerce étranger l'autorisation de distiller et d'exporter les essences tirées d'un certain nombre de produits végétaux, dont la sortie était jusqu'ici prohibée.

Vous trouverez ci-joint le texte et la traduction de la lettre Chérifienne qui a été envoyée à cet effet aux Gouverneurs et aux Administrateurs des ports du Maroc. Elle donne la liste des produits en question et fixe les conditions dans lesquelles pourra avoir lieu la nouvelle exportation.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) PATENOTRE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

Circular addressed by the Sultan of Morocco to the Governors and other Administrators of the Ports.

(Traduction.)

Louange à Dieu seul !

(Sceau du Sultan.)

NOUS avons accordé aux négociants l'autorisation d'exporter les essences des produits suivants aux conditions ci-après :—

	Rupees.	
L'essence de curvi paiera un droit de	100	par quintal.
,, de thyme	40	,,
,, de menthe poivrée	40	,,
,, d'absinthe	100	,,
,, d'abbouse	20	,,

La distillation ne pourra en avoir lieu que dans les villes telles que les ports à l'exclusion des campagnes.

Les négociants devront s'en tenir à la distillation de cinq produits mentionnés ci-dessus à l'exclusion de tous autres. Toute autre essence qui sera trouvée entre leurs mains sera traitée comme marchandise de contrebande et saisie.

Nous vous ordonnons de laisser exporter ces cinq produits aux conditions mentionnées plus haut.

26 *Ramadan*, 1308 (*le 5 Mai*, 1891).